CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1869.

Going to the Georgia State Fair-The Reunion of the Army of Tennessec-Admiral Porter on the Rampage-The Memory of the Late Robert J. Wal-

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] A very large number of officials lett the city to-night to attend the Macon, Georgia, Agricul-

Nearly all the officers of the government in tend going in a special train to attend the re union of the Army of the Tennessee, in Louis-

ville, next week. Admiral Porter was filed a deposition in addltion to his general answer to Farragut in the prize case, in which he claims to have done the principal part of the fighting at New Orleans, to

have written the terms of capitulation of the

forts, and to have received their surrender. The Treasury Department will be closed or Saturday next, out of respect to the memory of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, who died this morning.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Washington, November 11.
The Hon. Robert J. Walker is dead.

Solon Robinson, agricultural editor of the Tri-bune, General Halstead and Dr. Trimble, of New

Jersey, will attend the Georgia Fair. enstoms from the first to the sixth instant. inclusive, were two and a quarter millions; th total for October, sixteen million, three hundred

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

HAVANA, November 11. Official accounts of a battle recently fought in the Southeastern Department state that one hundred and thirty insurgents were killed and many prisoners taken. Among the killed are Jor-dan's chief of staff, Harry Clowy, and Quartermaster William Cranstad.

The insurgents retreated northward.

The Navy Department has received the follow

The Navy Dapartment has received the following information:

KEY WEST, November 3.

An English schooler arrived to-day from Nassau with one hundred and twenty men from the steamer Lillian, which left Cedar Keys October 5.

An English schooler arrived to-day from Nassau with one hundred Guba, going east, without attempting to land the men. She went to Nassau on the 16th, flying Guban colors, short of coal, kaving previously landed 150 men near Nassau with two days' provisions. The Lillian attempted to coal the next day, a few miles at sea, but the coal steamer was seized by the English gunboat Starling. The Starling fired into the Lillian. The Lillian returned to Nassau and was taken possession of by the English authorities—some twelve hours afterwards the Lillian sank. She lies across a reef with her back broken. Nearly all the persons brought to Key West are Cubans.

W. W. QUEEN, Commander U. S. Navy.

THE REUNION OF THE PRESBY-TERTANS.

PITTSBURG, November 11. The Joint Committee of the Presbyterian assemblies reported informally that they agree pointment of committees from both bodies to complete the details of reconstruction. The next. This report is regarded as deciding the

EUROPE.

MADRID, November 11. Dulce writes the government exposing in-trigues with Montpensier. He warns the government that the Unionists will fight if Montpensier

Advices from Lisbon indicate that the Moderadus who fled from Spain are buying arms and preparing for insurrection. Eighty-three deputies are pledged to the Duke

ST. PETERSBURG, November 11.

Chotera is raging at Kief. PARIS November 11

Ledru Rollin is expected here to-day. It is reported that he will be promptly arrested on entermg French territory The Bullion in the Bank of France has decreased

BREST, November 11. The steamship Periere, from New York, has arrived here, having made the shortest trip on re-

The specie in the Bank of England has decreased

three hundred and fourteen thousand pounds.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The printing of currency is suspended in New York on account of alleged suspicious irre-gularities. A force of Treasury experts have gone there to investigate.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, in Raieigh yesterday, they de-cided the question of the lease to the Raieigh and Gasten Railroad by an indefinite postponement.

THE WAR IN CUBA

What General Jordan Says About It.

The New York papers publish a letter from General Jordan, datol Gualmaro, October 19th, and addressed to Colone Harrington, of Chicago General Jordan acknowledges "the effective re sponse" made by the people of this country to his appeal, some months ago, for clothing, medicines, arms, &c., for the Cubans. But more is needed. General Jordan says:

General Jordan says:

While we have no absolute need of foreign soldiers of any kind to carry this struzgle to successful fruition, we do need supplies. As near as I am able to calculate, we have 28,800 men who have arms, and I state in perfect sincerity that we could use immediately 75,000 stands of arms, and with that number in our hands could end this war in ninety days. We have not wasted our teniles nor materials in attacking large cities—8caperts, I mean; because, even though we took them, it would be at a sacrifice of life of our trained soddlers, with a perfect knowledge that we could not hold in, for the reason that we have no artillery to defens them against the Spanish nays. Puerto Principe and all the interior towns we have so closely besieged that they are really of no avail to our enemy except the name of holding them. We occasionally are benefitted by it, for in their attempts to send them supplies we often capture their trains.

After complimenting the ability of the Caban

After complimenting the ability of the Cabi leaders and the devotion of their followers, General Jordan says:

ral Jordan says:

I observe that there exists a doubt in the minds of a few citizens of the United States of the extinction of slavery in this island. Shavery was abolyshed when the standard of revoit was raised, and again by the twenty-fourth article of the congilitation of this Republic. There are 40,000 liberation of the mare armed with machens, a half hatchet and balf meat-ax. They have shown a willingness to meet the enemy in the open field with such we choose only as these.

But what I most desired to call your attention to is our great need of clothing for our people. I feel assured that if this pressing want of these worthy people was well understood in the United States there would be such a title of contributions of materials and money poured upon us as would relieve all our wants and secure for the Oubans an early thumph over the truly barbarous Spaniard.

I wish this might be bought before the American Indies. I wish that they might comprehend how 30,000 Cuban laddes are living an aboriginal ute, half-naked and but poorly sheltered, as the forest and hill-sides and spreading palm trees can shelter them. Such an army of self-denying ladies was never before assembled on earth. Their devotion knows as parallel except to the lives of our revolutionary mothers. I hope the whole American people may waltze the sitiation of these people—their want, sufferings, ievotion and worthiness—and then aid wem.

GENERAL HAGOOD'S ADDRESS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, Thursday, November 11. The damp weather of yesterday gave place to day to a glorious sunshine. Everybody was in the best spirits, and there were more than thre isand five hundred persons present on the Fair Grounds. The gate fees alone for the first and second days have amounted to over \$2000.

A pressing invitation has been extended through President Magrath, of the South Carolina Railroad, to Governor Hoffman and party, who are expected to arrive in Charleston on Friday, to isit the Fair

ton, to-day received the premium for the best shirting exhibited at the Fair

The display of stock is very good. There is a number of blooded horses, and Dudam, Devon and Brahmin cattle on exhibition; also, severa different breeds of sheep and swine.

The ladies who, according to time-honored be-tief, are always foremost in good works, have sent in innumerable specimens of honsewifery, needle work, paintings and drawings, and, what is better, graced the exhibition with their sweet faces and encouraging smiles.
Objects of Special Interest.

There are numerous articles on exhibition which

are conspicuous for their heauty, novelty or utili-ty, and of these we notice the following: An elegant phæton, made at the manufactory f Messrs. Fowler, Foster & Co., at Spartanburg. Dotterer's rice planter and other agricultural mplements, manufactured by Mr. W. S. Henerey

A large silver vase, bearing a representation of the battle of New Orleans and the following in-scriptions: "Presented to Andrew Jackson by the Palmetto Society." "Presented by Andrew Jackson to W. B. Stanley, (of Co. bia,) President of Palmetto Society, in trust for ast survivor." A case of blank books, manufactured by Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, of Charleston.

Pertilizers and specimens of phosphates, exhib-ted by Messrs. Geo. W. Williams & Co., Kinsman & Howell, J. N. Robson, Rhodes & Co., (R. S. Rhett & Son, agents,) and by the Wando Manufac turing Company.

Elegant workmanship as exhibited in a carriage and buggy, manufactured by Messrs. Car roll & Co., of Richland County.

Fine woollen goods manufactured at the Rock Island Mills, Charlotte, N. C. An examination of these fabrics will satisfy all that as fine and substantial cloth as need be used can be manufac A quantity of neatly made carthenware, manu

factured by Mr. S. M. Landrum, of Richland County. A miniature steam engine made by Master C

. Mason, Jr., of Sumter, attracts considerable attention. It is complete, and altogether is a ious piece of mechanism. Master Mason is evidently a chip of the old

block, as his father has on exhibition several burgiar alarm. The fence, gates and windows are connected with a bell by wires so charged with electricity that when any one touches either of the objects named the bell rings. The main wire when connected, if all gates, doors and win dows which are connected with the lesser wires be shut, the bell will be silent; but if one of them be open it will ring violently. An attempt by any one to enter in not by the gate, but by some other way, such as climbing over the fence, the bell will immediately go ringing the alarm. That bell, un-der the skilfel management of the inventor, appears to be almost human. Certainly no one ca effect a quiet entrance while it is on guard; if any of the wires be cut it rings most viciously.

List of Entries. The following entries have been made since my

last report:

Fowler, Foster & Co., of Spartanburg—two-lorse wagon and a pheton. Richland Barry, of Richland—picture frame. Fagan Brothers, of Columbia—writing desk and rk table.

road sleeping chairs, H. T. Peake, of Charleston—steel railroad pat-Adolphus Cumptsy, of Columbia—squirrel cage. A. Y. Lee, of Columbia—carth closet. Prank Moore, of Newberry—adjustible buggy

ire.
J. L. Sheppard, of Charleston—Dixie cotton tie.
J. E. L. Amaker, of Orangeburg—an open nggy. R. Brandt, of Chester-South Carolina made

FARMING IMPLEMENTS. M. C. Cox, of Mariboro', Dodge's plough. James Pagar, of Chester-coulter and corn

slanter. E. Morris, of Columbia—cotton gin. J. V. Striving, of Oconee—turning ploughs. Dodge, Rhea & Co., of Kentucky—sev bloughs.

SCULPTURE AND PAINTINGS. Miss Ellen Walker, of Columbia-a lanscape rayon. Mrs. C. H. Dessiker, of Columbia—one drawing. Mrs. R. Tozer, of Columbia—four engravirgs. Edward Hope, of Columbia—one landscape in

oli. A. Y. Lee, of Columbia—portrait in oil, fancy ketch in oil, "Neopolitan Bay," and several de

Mrs. R. H. Snowden, of Charleston—one Grecian ainting.

P. M. McIver, of Columbia---plan of the Fair irounds, maps, &c.,

Ursuline Convent, of Columbia---three pastille

irounds, maps, &c.
Ursuline Couvent, of Columbia—three pastille
ultralling, a gaine piece and σ vegetable piece,
Miss Bugenia Orchard, of Columbia—specimens
of oil paintings and crayon drawings.
James R. Stuart, of Beaufort—one oil painting.
Br. John H. Furnan, of Sunter—four paintings.
G. M. Cordes, of Columbia—a portrait and colcolumbia—in paintings.

GOATS, HOGS, AC. Dr. J. W. Parker, of Columbia-pair of grade coats, pair of Cashmere goats, and one Chester George D. Hope, of Columbia—white boar plg. CATTLE.

Dr. J. W. Parker, of Columbia-a Brahmin bul B. C. Luke, of Richland—yoke of Brahmin oxen. MULES AND JACKS.

L. L. Young, of Laurens—two-year old mule. Captain Thomas B. Jeter, of Unionville—of vo-year old Jack. MANUFACTURES-LEATHER AND STATIONERY.

A. Lee, colored, of Columbia-pair of patent ather boots. J. B. Turner, of Anderson—half dozen finished alf skins. E. R. Stokes, of Columbia—case of blank books SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES

George W. Williams & Co., of Charleston—bald sheeting and a bule of assorted yarns. WINES, BEER, AC.

Mrs. Emily Choice, of Spartanburg-concor ine. R. R. Rawls, of Unionville—dewberry wine.
Mrs. J. P. Thomas, of Columbia—jar of pears
nd cabbage pickle.
Mrs. John P. Kinard, of Newberry—domestic Ursuline Convert, of Columbia-peach and nekbery cordial. Miss A. E. Sloan, of Columbia—sweet pickle

omato catsup.

Mrs. W. G. Hanc, of Orangeburg—pickles.

Mrs. W. G. Hanc, of Spartanburg—muscading
filly, artichoke pickle, horsh raddish, &c.
H. W. Parr, of Fairfield—vinegar.

Mrs. A. Y. Lee, of Columbia—los of plain bread

Mrs. J. B. Harden, of Pairfield-jar of wild grape wine.
Mrs. J. B. Culp, of Chester—bottle of native

NEEDLE WORK, EMBROIDERY, &C. Mrs. S. Means, of Spartanburg—infant's dress Mrs. J. G. Rabbit, of Columbia—woollen and cot

dress in crochet, infant's waist lace, infant's face, &c.

Mrs. W. M. Dwight, of Winnsboro'—infant's dress and needle work.

Mrs. Theodore M. Pollock, of Columbia—embroidered hight dress.

Miss Lizzle Stewart, of Wilassboro'—infant's can, sack, &c.

Aliss Interest of Abbeville—infant's dress, &c. Miss N. liaker, of Abbeville—infant's dress, &c. Miss N. liaker, of York—crochet tidy, &c. Mrs. Avery, of York—tatten collar. Mrs. E. Wallace, of York—sofa and chair. Mrs. R. Tozer, of Columbia—pleco of tapestry. Mrs. II. P. Lee, of Mississippi—child's skiri, sack. &c.

sack, &c.
Miss A. E. Wright, of Richland—embroidered
pocket handkerchiefs.
Miss Lizzie Fancett, of Richland—collars and rochet lace. Miss Mary M. Russell, of Union—tatten collar

ind worsted shawl.

Mis. Dr. P. P. Butler, of Union—lace work.

Ursuline Convent, of Columbia—several pieces
of embroidery and crochet work, slippers, dresses Mrs. Dr. J. Lee, of Columbia—sitk embroidered

Mrs. A. Y. Lee, of Columbia—cushion. Mrs. M. W. Poole, of Columbia—cloth embroiery. Mrs. Louis B. DeSaussure, of Columbia—set o orsted mats. Miss Martha Stark, of Columbia—knitted countrpane, Hiss C. P. Chapman, of Bamberg—crochet col-Mrs. John Bryce, of Columbia-set of worsted nats
Mrs. A. A. Morse, of Greenwood—lamp mats,
nfant's socks. Ac.

WAX AND SURLL WORK. Mrs. S. S. McCully, of Richland-case of wax ruit.
Miss Ida Marshall, of Newberry—bead work.
Miss Eliza Wallace, of Columbia—bead basket
Ind case of wax work.
Miss Itussell, of Union—case of wax flowers.
Ursuline Convent—variety of bead work.
Miss Townsend, of Edisto Island—one shell box.
Miss J. B. Pollock, of Richland—one shell box.

POULTRY. C. J. Bollin, of Columbia—Cochin China fowls. Dr. J. W. Parker, of Columbia—geese, Muscovy ks, &c.
W. Miller, of Newberry—black grazier fowls.
C. Swan, of Columbia—Muscovy ducks.
R. Franklin, of Columbia—iot of game fowls.
Orchard, of Columbia—game fowls.
H. Trezevant, of Columbia—game cock.
leyman Green, of Columbia—Sumatra game

fowls.

Mra. General Preston, of Columbia—bantams
and Hindoostan fowls.

A. R. Wylie, of Chester—Brahmin and Spanish s. mes Walker, of Chester—white bantams. Epstin, of Richland—game cock.

STONE AND MARBLE. J. P. Thomas, of Columbia—marble bust. A. Y. Lee, of Columbia—specimen of terra cot a, fountain in aquarium.

J. A. August, agent, of Maryland-samples of S . phosphates. Wando Mandacturing Company, of Charleston—Wando fertilizer, ground phosphate, &c. Warren, Laue & Co., of Augusta—phosphates, Saluda Factory, of Richland—sample of lubri-

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT. J. A. Cannon, of Newberry—two barrels of dour ind loaves of bread. E. Morris, of Columbia—pepper catsap. Mrs. Thomas M. Pollock, of Columbia—catsup, elly and preserves.

Mrs. L. M. Rice, of Union—tomato salad, buter, &c.

Mrs. M. A. DuBose, of Clarendon—cayenne pep-

per.
Mrs. McCammons, of Clarendon—dried okra,
hard jelly, tomato catsup, &c.
Mrs. G. S. Trezevant, of Columbia—basket of
mangoes grown in Columbia.
L. M. Bookhardt, of Columbia—jar of cayenne pepper. Mrs. A. Y. Lee, of Columbia—bread. Ursuline Convent—several varieties of Mrs. B. Y. Dwight, of Fairfield—catsup, &c. Mrs. W. A. Wright, Nickerson's Hotel—spo

Ars. w. A. wright, Nickerson's Itotel—sponge ake, sweetmeats, &c. Mrs. J. R. Harden, of Fairfield—bread, pre-erved watermelon. Mrs. Anna DeSaussure, of Columbia—cocoanut Mrs. Anna preserve.
Miss Carrol, of Columbia—hard jelly.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Jackson, of Chester—bread.
Mrs. R. Tozer, of Columbia—bread.
Miss Amelia M. Hickey, of Columbia—orange

oreserves.

Mrs. Wm. Caldwell, of Chester—pickles.

Mrs. O. Macfee, of Columbia—figs.

Mrs. A. A. Moore, of Greenwood—apple and

uscadine jelly. Mrs. J. B. Harden, of Pairfield—plain cake. MISCELLANEOUS. J. W. Watts, of Laurens—one fleece of wool Mrs. G. E. Reed, of Columbia—one ladies' l C. F. Jackson, of Columbia-one case of dry

G. W. Cushman, of Barnwell—cheese cutter. Duffle & Chapman, of Columbia—lot of set J. W. Miller, of Newberry—pair of deer.

J. W. Miller, of Newberry—pair of deer.

Thos. M. Poliock, of Columbia—cage of birds.

Miss Emma Westfield, of Greenville—two ple
of music of her own composition.

headed walking caues, silver cups, forks, masonic lewels, &c.

Miss Belle Hughes, of Columbia—swan skin cape, embroidery, &c.
Miss Carrie Root, of Columbia—crochet and

dine Convent-victorine (feather work,) set palmetto work.
W. D. Love & Co., of Columbia—carpeting and Mrs. R. Tozer, of Columbia—case of hair Mrs. C. A. Olney, of Edgefield-box of hair

ork. Miss M. L. Kreushard, of York-box of hair The Meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society. This society met on Wednesday evening, at Carlina Hall. The president, General Hagood, catted he society to order, and delivered the following

ddress, which was received with attention and hunical Society—More than eight years have lapsed since the last meeting of the society hose successors you are. For four of these the older of peaceful industry was hushed amid the lash of arms; the evergies once devoted to its advoice of peaceful industry was hushed amid the clash of arms; the caregies once devoted to its ad-vancement were directed to the preparation and wielding of the implements of war, and the accu-mulation of two centuries, of labor was freely de-roted to a cause in which all of it that was de-structible perished. For other four of these years we have been recovering from this fierce paroxysm of civil strife, and have moved "as a sick man in its sleep."

we have been recovering from this fierce paroxysm of civil strife, and have moved "as a sick man in his sleep."

It was the teaching of our States Rights politicians, apart from its being so nominated in the bond, that with the naintenance of their dogma the material prosperity of the Southern States was inseparably connected; of our theologians, that our system of labor had its sanction in Divine decrees; and recent experience in adjacent countries had shown, that without it, in tropical climates at least, a race composing one-third of our population could not be utilized, and would relapse into fetishism. What wonder, then, that at the results of the war our people stood aghast; that the emigrant spirit of their ancestors partially revived; that for a time the voice of hope herself grated harshly upon the car—that it became fashionable to be poor, and patriot to be despondent. But, thanks to the reviving energies of our blood, and the sunny skies and teeming soil with which a bountful God has blessed us, to-day in productive capacity our glorious land nearly equals the value, if not the quantity, of the days of her prosperity. Time, which "makes all things even," has toned and meliowed the partisan exaggeration with which we held our peculiar views; and while with reverent loyalty we l'"y the dead past, we now accept the inevitable present, and stand ready to grapple with its difficulties. It is in this spirityou are today assembled—that you are here marshalling your forces for one more advance in the battle of material progress. Whese are the gaps in on liner What means have we left with which to bear worthily our part in this renewed effort at prosperity.

The destruction of buildings, fences and stock.

The destruction of buildings, fences and stock. The destruction of buildings, fences and stock, of capital invested in banking, manufactures and trade, of human life, and the time devoted to the war, or lost in the prostration that followed, is so much clear loss. It is idle to go into statistics to estimate it. We know and feel its magnitude, and time and labor can alone make it good. The loss resulting from the enforced change in our system of labor is, however, that which most prominently attracts attention—as involving both a loss of capital invested and of the means of recuperation. Let us endeavor to make some estimate of its extent. The capitalist desiring, under our old system, to invest \$100,000 in planting, found that about \$40,050 was required for land and stock, and furnishing the plantation; while the remaining \$60,000 was required for purchasing the community of laborers for the place—all of which were consumers, and something like half only of which were producers. With his business

THE STATE FAIR.

Miss Sallie Jenkins, orphan nine years of age, of Columbia—crib quilt.

Miss Alice Sloan, of Columbia—box of embroidery.

Miss M. S. McCaslar, of Abbeville—infant's dress and embroidered handkerelhef.

Miss M. S. McCaslar, of Columbia—gentleman's and embroidered handkerelhef.

Miss M. S. McCaslar, of Columbia—gentleman's shirt. J. H. Jennings, of Columbia—embroidered handkerelhef.

Miss M. S. Hamilton, of Beaufort—infant's dress and needle work.

Miss M. S. Hamilton, of Beaufort—infant's dress in crochet, lafant's waist lace, lafant's waist lace, lafant's for the infant's dress in crochet, lafant's waist lace, lafant's dress and needle work.

Miss M. S. Hamilton, of Beaufort—infant's dress in crochet, lafant's waist lace, lafant's dress in crochet, lafant's of Winnsboro'—infant's the annual cost of slave labor. A strong proof of this is to be found in the universal and simultaneous determining throughout the South upon the third as the proper compensation for farm of this is to be found in the universal and simultaneous determining throughout the South upon the third as the proper compensation for farm labor when emancipation made the payment due to the worker blimself, and threw upon him, and not upon the employee, the support of the community of which he was a part. Farmers, generally, do not trouble themselves much with the details of bookkeeping, but most of them, by a lumping process, have a shrewd idea of how their business stands. They knew that they could hope for no reasonable profit and pay more for labor than they had paid before, however the form of payment might be varied. Now, suppose for a moment that after emantepation this community of laborers had remained undisturbed upon the plantation, and that their labor was as efficient as before. The income of the planter would have remained the same, and he would not have realized a change in his affairs, was as efficient as before. The income of the planter would have remained the same, and he would not have realized a change in his affairs, unless he endeavored to sell out and abandon the business. Then he would have found that he could no longer make a title to the largest portion of the investment in which he had placed his money. Individuals among us could and did often sell out to each other, and realize their slave capital. But to whom could a community of slave-holders—the State—sell out 7 And if the \$60,000 was to remain an investment permanently backed up in the ownership of habor, it mattered not to the State (the labor remaining equally efficient) whether the employer owned the laborer, or the laborer owned himself. Nor can 1 see, if as supposed, the employer's income from his plantation remains the same after enanchation as before—if the percentage on land and slaves which tempted him into the business 's now realized from the land alone—what he has lost by the change in the legal relation between himself and his laborers. He has lost the portion of his capital invested in slaves, but his land has appreciated to exactly that extent. He is getting from the customary rate of interest upon the amount of his original investment, and continuing to do so, in a healthy and normal condition of public affairs, his land when sold would relabourse him. amairs, his land when sold would reimburse aim.
These, however, are unfortunately not the results of ennancipation in our case; and ignoring the poten: induences of the political tinkerings to which we have been so merchessly subjected—the cause lies in the reduced efficiency of labor. The extent of this, and not the amount of the original levestwent in slaver amounts (a not be the true

such so canadicipation in our case; and ignoring the poten: indicences of the political tinkerings to which we have been so merchessly subjected—the cause lies in the reduced efficiency of labor. The extent of this, and not the amount of the original investment in slayes, appears to me to be the true measure of the loss sustained by the change in our system.

The novelty of freedom has worn away, and the characteristics of the negro freedman as a laborer are now pretty well established. Released from the discipline of slavery, unappreciative of the value of money, and but little desirous of comfort, his efforts are capricious; and while at some kinds of labor the old slave tasks may be readily obtained, there are others in which no amount of persuasion or pay can keep him sucadily up to the slave standard. He has, too, an aversion for steady work for his women and children, which nothing but the necessities of subsistence can overcome, and with the first gleam of prosperity, he remits then to idleness or to casant day labor. Those characteristies have reduced the value of negro labor fully one-half, and the instances are exceptional in which plantations are worked now with less than twice the numerical force required before characteristies. The other of the value of negro labor fully one-half, and the instances are exceptional in which plantations are worked now with less than twice the numerical force required before characteristics and the instances are exceptional in which plantations are worked now diverted in that direction.

It is true that when a full force of negroes is attainable plantations are worked successfully, and with a larger interest upon the investment than formerly—the heavy bonus required in the procuring of labor by purchase being stricken from the account. But, gentlemen, we never had in the South in her best days a tithe of the labor necessary to develop even her agricultural wealth. Her rich mining and manufacturing resources were almost eutre from the necessity of the losses of the pol

We have thus glanced, gentlemen, at some of he losses sustained in the eventful period since the last meeting of an agricultural society in this State. But have we gained nothing? Will the habits engendered by reduced circumstances avail us nothing in the struggle for future wealth? Will the fortitude under disaster, the patient energy in retrieving it, which misfortune has developed, be worthless to us? Napoleon, said that, in war, the moral was to the physical as three to one; and if this be true when brute force most avails, how much more shall the severe discipline are received have muckered and them.

liscipline our people have undergone aid thattaining those victories which peace attaining those victories which peace may achieve.

It is, therefore, with a hopeful and a confident spirit that I look forward to our future, and greet the organization of this society as the first cheering glimpse of the coming day. Representing, as you do, all of the capital and intelligence that we have among us devoted to industrial pursuits, a grave responsibility rests upon each and every one of you, to see that, so far as in him lies, the good work goes bravely on. Weakened by the destruction of more than half of our resources; saddened by the memories of the past; oppressed by agencies of the present, over which we have but fittle control, the struggle may have in it a tinge of bitterness, but it has in it, too, something of the heroism that thrilled the velus while yet the red-goss banner floated in the breeze.

"Tell Governor Pickens," said Maxcy Gregg, as his life-blood ebbed slowly away upon a Virginia battle-field, "tell Governor Pickens that I cheerfully die for South Carolina." It is our fortune now to owe as high a duty to the dear old State. We must live for her.

The president next called upon the several per lowing reports were made: On fertilizers-John Green, chairman. On improved implements-John B. Moore, chairman. On best method of initivating cotton-John P. Kinard, chairman Parker, chairman. On field culture-T. W. Wood

vard, chairman. On motion, Messrs. J. P. Thomas, J. B. Palmer J. S. Richardson, M. L. Bonham and F. W. Daw-son, were appointed a committee to rep. some scheme to place the Agricultural and Mechanica Society upon an improved footing.
On bot on, a committee was appointed to nomi

nate calcers for the ensuing year, and Mr. . S Mr. William Lawton read an interesting page n agricultural matters, from a gentleman plant

ing in Georgia. On motion of Colonel Wallace, the meeting ad ourned, to meet again Thursday evening, at o'clock. The meeting was well attended and

nanschaap as saying, on his recent return to tha city, that "the plan of taking large numbers of Chinamen through this State, and overland to the South, is not practicable, for like other sensi-ble workingmen, they would be likely to stop where the highest wages can be had. There is a chance for paid coolie labor in the South, but the track of their immigration will be across the Indian Ocean, through the Suez Canal, and across the Atlantic to New Orleans.

-It is a poculiar custom of the Chicago Triastic paragraphs about that city, and to publish the collection at irregular periods under the head of "Compliments to Chicago," giving each paper the credit of its savageries. This cheerful de-meanor under a load of abuse inspires us with pity and respect for the unfortunate city.

THE ASHEVILLE CONNECTION.

An Important Railroad Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of a railroad extenion from Spartanburg, S. C., to Asheville, N. C., will be held in the Courthouse at Spartanburg, on the evening of Mesday, November 16, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of devising a scheme for the cor struction of this important railroad. North Care ina and Cincinnati are expected to send delegates to the meeting, and the subject of the road will doubtless be thoroughly and ably canvassed. The Spartan, in publishing the call, remarks:

doubtless be thoroughly and ably canvassed. The Spartan, in publishing the call, remarks:

We kope there will be a large attendance, as it is a subject of vital importance to our district and country at large. The extension of our raitroad, so as to secure a Northwestern connection, is, we think, absolutely essential to the proper development of the resources of our country. The business men of this State and Western North Carolina are becoming thoroughly convinced of the immeasurable advantages which this line possesses over every other, and they are now working in carnest to scure its adoption through the co-operation of Northwestern capitalists. Even some of the people of Charleston are beginning to wake up to the suicidal policy they have so long been parsume in spending millions of money to build the Rabun's Gap Road. They are now beginning to see that that road, besides being a much longer and more expensive route, will, when built, defeat the very object Charleston had in view in desiring its construction. Instead of captying its trade into the lap of Charleston, the friends of the Port Royal and Augusta Road have already determined, as soon as the Rabun Gap Road has been completed, to tap the latter by an extension of the former to Ninety-six—thus diverting trade and travel from Charleston, by "Gring a shorter and cheaper route to the seaboard, and leaving the "Queen City" to repent, when it is too late, for having furnished her rivals with an effectual weapon to accomplish her own overthrow.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

The Charleston Haptist Association.

The one hundred and eighteenth session of this body convened at Sumier oft, Saturday Inst. The introductory sermon was preached with much feeling by Rev. D. W. Cuttino to a large and attentive congregation. Rev. Dr. E. T. Winkier was chosen moderator and kev. W. E. Hughson, clerk. The forenoon of Saturday was consumed in receiving newly organized churches, and greeting messengers from other bodies, &c., and the afternoon in making new appointments, filling vacancies and appointing the subsidiary boards. The charity sermon was preached with much power and elequence at the Baptist Church on Sabbath morning by Dr. Winkler, after which a collection for benevolent purposes was taken up. The pulpits of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches were acceptably filled, on Sabbath morning, by Rev. The Charleston Baptist Association. lent purposes was taken up. The pulpits of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches were acceptably filled, on Sabbath morning, by Rev. Presbyterian and Methodist Churches were acceptably filled, on Sabbath morning, by Rev. Thomas W. Meliciamp and Rev. D. W. Cuttino. In the afternoon, addresses were delivered to the children of the several Sabbath schools of the town, assembled at the Bapitst Church, by Colonel B. W. Edwards, Dr. E. T. Winkler and Rev. W. Rice. The house was densely crowded, above Rice. The house was densely crowded, above and below; the addresses were full of Christian love for children, and touching sentiment; the nusis was inspiring, and the occasion throughout marked by decided lifterest. Revs. Thomas W. Mellichamp and John Culieppier filled the pulpits of the Bapitst and Methodist Churches at night. On Monday morning, after devotional exercises, reports were received from Committees on Minutes, &c., Treasurer's Account, &c., and from Rev. T. II. Pope, agent of the State Mission Board. Dr. Winkler addressed the association in behalf of the Furman University, and was followed by Professor Judson, both speakers urging the church to stand by this time-honored institution. Several persons came forward and offered to give bonds as endowments. The remaining portion of the day was devoted to interesting reports from the various interests involved, and on yesterday (Tuesday) the business was finished up and the association adjourned, after a most pleasant and successful meeting, to meet next year at Bethel Church, near Sumter.

The Fire Fiend Still at Work. The Fire Flend Still at Work.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: "Last week we reported the burning of three cotton gins and contents, and, on last Sunday night, the 7th, some twenty-five bales of cotton, in the seed, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Bettis, and housed in a building at his lion's Creek place, was set on fire and almost entirely consumed. No clue as yet as to the guilty parties, who are so frequently of late applying the torch and destroying the very bread, as it were, of those these worse than devils would be pleased to see reduced to beggary."

Shreds of State News. Jonas Brewton, an old and respected citizen of partanburg, died on the 6th instant, of part

Spartanburg, died on the 6th instant, of paralysis.

A negro horse thief was arrested at Kingstree last week with the stolen animal in his possession, but made his escape the first night of his imprisonment. The horse is still in possession of the town marshal awalting an owner.

Mr. P. C. Johnston, for several years principal of the Male High School at Reidville, in Sparfanburg District, and one of the most esteemed educators in our State, has gone West to assume the presidency of the Sulphur Springs Female High School, Hopkins County, Texas.

As the up train on the Spartanburg and Union Ralifroad was passing near Mr. Gist's the other day, a colored woman in attempting to pull a child off the track, was struck by the engine, and so much injured that there was little hope of her recovery when the train left her.

A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

An Arcadian Community in Trans-

A correspondent of the London Times writes from Klausenburg, in Transylvania:

If you look at the map, Szek is not twenty miles from the capital, but if you want to go there you must reckon half a day in summer, when the direct road is passable, and in winter or spring, when you have to make a great round, you may deem yourself lucky if you get there without accident towards evening. Where roads in general are so good as they are in Transylvania this seems surprising, but it linds its expianation in the natural features of the district. The interior of Transylvania forms one great basin, evidentify once the bed of the sea. In the very centre of the country, between the course of the rivers Maros and Szamos, there rises an undulating plateau of late tertiary sandstone and shale, soft and friable. To judge from single old trees and smail patches of forest still remaining scattered, the greatest part of this district was wooded, but now it is a fluccession of naked downs, harboring small lakes in every depression. rites from Klausenburg, in Transylvania :

patches of forest still remaining scattered, the greatest part of this district was wooded, but now it is a succession of naked downs, harboring smail lexes in every depression.

The whole district, known under the name of the "Pasture," is considered the most productive of Transylvaria. It was the great grazing district of the country before 1848, when most of the large herds of fine cattle and horses were dispersed. Every proprietor in the surrounding districts considered it almost as a necessary portion of his farming to have some land in the district, for it was, above all, through this part that he made his farming pay. Since the great herds of cattle have been dispersed, much of the land has been broken up. It strikes you that it has been done aystematically, for while the slopes facing north have been left intact, the slopes facing north have been ploughed up and bear luxuriant crops of wheat, rape and Indian corn. This is owing to a peculiarity which you have no trouble in discovering, for while on the northern slopes, through the scanty grass, you see yellow sand mixed with marl. As in the large alluvial plains of Hungary, the material for roads is wanting on the "Pasture," the stone which is used decomposing so soon that it is dust almost before it is laid on the road. With the exception, therefore, of the parts of the road lying close to the river, where gravel may be got, they can, even with the great labor bestowed upon them, scarcely be kept up, and have to be relaid almost every spring.

Although it boasts of a charter from King Matchias Corvinus of the fifteenth century, which in sures to it but those rights and privileges which has been amented to Buds, the capital of Hungary, the noble town of Szek, as it is called in diplomatic language, Is illttle different in appearance from a village. You see the same low, one-storied houses, with their gable-ends turned to burded, far off here see ing the dream of the enthusiasis realized, for if there is not much weath there is no great poverty either in

nknown. Where no one is in absolute want, and all are Where no one is in absoints want, and an are more or less on the same level, the greatest incitement to crime is gone; and so it is in this Transpivaulan Arcadia. Except now and then a row on a Sunday evening, there is but little for justice and police to do, and even these rows can usilee and police to do, and even these rows can only be of rare occurrence when in a population of five thousand souls only half a dozen are known as drunkards. Theft is unbeard of; not a house has a lock, agricultural implements are kept in the fields, household property in the open courtyards, where not even watch-logs are kept. There is, indeed, a prison remaining, but it has been used for years as a lumber-room.

In the midst of all the political and religious agitations through which Transylvania has gone in olden as well as in more recent times, the place has not been disturbed. There Hungarian and Rouman have been and are living in the best har-

mony, the best proof of which is that the Mayor is a Robman, although by far the greater number of the inhabitants are Hungarian. As with politics so it is with religion. The place might pass as a model of tolerance, for their Protestants, Roman Catholies, Greek Catholies, and orthodox Greek are living in the best possible understanding with each other, and what is, perhaps, even more, their clergy are on the best terms with each other.

more, their clergy are on the best terms who cash other.

Yet from all this, or from the isolated, seeluded position of the place, you must not imagine that the people are sunk in apathy, and do not en-deavor to better themselves. They are not con-lect with tilling their mative soil, but have their commerce in cattle and wood. They go away with their carts and oxen or horses to fetch the wood, which they bring down and sell in the more prosperous towns.

with their carrs and oxen or norses to letter the wood, which they bring down and sell in the more prosperous towns.

When one sees this simplicity and primitiveness, one almost begins to doubt whether the railway which is projected in the valley of the Szanos, a few miles off, will be a boon or not, for it will necessarily modify all this, and gradually efface the originality which is so interesting. But this will be the fate of many of these small communities in Transylvania, of which the Town of Szek is one, and perhaps the most curious type.

-The Sultan in a recent fit of liberality gave \$75,000 to each of his cabinet ministers -Abyssinians venerate the late Theodorus as saint, and make a Mecca of his grave, where

numerous miracles are performed. —Here is a "personal" advertisement in a French newspaper: "Eliza: You can can return to the house. The boil on my nose has gone."

—Key West is filling up with Cubans, who have introduced the custom of letting their children run about unclothed, at a great expense of Key

-A Detroit paper thinks that the error of its reporter of putting the doings of a "temperance" nominating convention under the head of 'Amusements" not so great after all. -"Oulda's" new book, to be published in Phili delphia, is all about "Puck: His Reminiscences

Adventures, Observations, Conclusions, Friend-ships and Philosophies. Related by himself and edited by "Oulda." —It is proposed in California to erect a monu-ment to Louis Prevost, who first introduced slik culture in that State. Some one suggests that the money would be well devoted in the payment

of one of Prevest's debts, a matter of \$10,000. -New Orleans has a detective who recently arrested an innocent individual and charged him \$25 for "expenses," whereof \$4 were "cab hire" and the balance whiskey. The payer naturally objected to the whiskey charge, but the detective

testified upon oath that "\$16 worth of whiskey would not intoxicate him." -A recently appointed postmistress at a post office on the Plains, sends her first quarterly re-port to the department, with the following foot note:" For weeks past I have slept with a six inder my pillow, expecting at break-'o-day the Indians would come for my scalp, but all of this has not been half so harassing to my mind as the

making out of one quarterly report." —A few evenings since as a Newark clergyman was about going to bed he was summoned by a call from a couple who were anxious to be macouple all ready, and after joining them in wedlock the husband, with a great flourish, handed him a sealed envelope, and the happy couple went off with the congratulations of the dominie. Or opening the envelope it was found to be entirely

-A Paris paper tells a charming story of cleve precocity. "Mamma," said a girl of fourteen 'you never let me play charades, but I know how to make them too. Listen. My first is a domes tic animal. My second is what every woman tries to conceal. My whole is the beginning of ilberty. Can you guess it?" "No." "But, mamma, it is very simple. It is mari-age." It is, we suppose, hardly worth while to remind any on that mart is the French for a husband.

Juneral Notices.

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT-ANCES of Miss CAROLINA THOBLKEN are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral, at half past 9 o'clock This Morning, from Mr. H. Stender's residence, No. 549 King street. nov12 *

Special Notices. A CARD.-THE THANKS OF THE undersigned are gratefully tendered to the Fire Department for their efficient services during the

late conflagration. BERNARD O'NEILL. nov12 1 TO THE ETNA AND STONEWALL FIRE COMPANIES .- GENTLEMEN-We have the honor to extend to your companies our sincere THANKS for the treats and kindnesses shown Hoping, gentlement that we may have the oppor-tunity to return the compliments in a future day

I am, gentlemen, with respect, JOHN H. STRWART, Secretary United Pire Engine Company, nov12 1*

ZO-ESTATE E. CHAPMAN. -ON AND ter Monday, the 14th instant, the Executors o the Estate of E. CHAPMAN, deceased, will pay the final dividend on said Estate, at the Office of G. W. DINGLE, No. 61 Broad-street.

G. W. DINGLE, Executors.

23 CHARLESTON COUNTY-IN QUITY .- LAWRENCE W. O'HEAR an CHARLES M. DESEL, and his wife, vs. ANNA F. O'HEAR, Adm'x., and ANNA H. O'HEAR Ex'x., et al.—Notice to Creditors.—In purusance of an order in the above cause to me directed by the Hon. R. B. CARPENTER, Circuit Judge, sereby give notice to all creditors of the lat JAMES O'HEAR to present and prove their claim before me, on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTO BER NEXT. M. L. WILKINS.

Special Referee, No. 54 Broad street. THE GENUINE LIEBIG'S EX-TRACT OF MEAT secures great economy, excel-lence in the preparation of beef-tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every ar. For sale by druggists and grocers.

J. MILHAU'S SONS. novo tufimo No. 183 Broadway, New York. # MANHOOD .- A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline i Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical De billty, &c. "There is no member of society by whom thi

book will not be found useful, whether such per

son holds the relation of Parent Preceptor o Ciergyman."—Medical Times and Gazette. Sent by mall on receipt of fifty cents. Addres the Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington, septi lyr 23 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS

splendid Mair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmiess, reliable, in tantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculou lints: remedies the ill effects of bad eves: in vigorates and leaves the hair soft and be black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Per fumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wi Factory, No. — Bond street, New York. may15 lyr PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. -A

New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the ublects: How to Live and What to Live Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally Reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lecture will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. aprio mwflyr

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

Special Notices.

FO JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE BUSINESS ENVELOPES, NOS. 5 AND 6.

Which will be furnished to our customers with Business Card neatly printed thereon at \$1 to \$6

THENEWSJOBOFFICE

AND SEE SAMPLES.

FO-RAFFLE OF A BEAUTIFUL

orted direct from Japan. B. SCHUR, Segar Importer, stand at Pavilion Hotel, will offer the above elegant articles. Jewel

Case, 60 chances, \$1 each; Work Box, 60 chances, o cents each. FOT CHARLESTON SAVINGS BANK. Depositors in the new Bank (started since the war) are required to bring in their BOOKS FOR ADJUSTMENT, as it is desirable to settle its af-

ADJUSTMENT, as possible.
HENRY S. GRIGGS, nov12 fmw3

Treasurer ASO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON are notified that she is discharging cargo This Day at Adger's Wharf. Goods un-called for at sunset will remain on wharf at JAMES ADGER & CO., owners' risk.

Agents. 20 CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER FALCON, from Battimore, are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Pier No 1, Union Wharves. All Goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at Consignees' risk.

MORDECAL & CO., Agents. nov12 1 TO THE FLOUR MERCHANTS AND ALL INTERESTED.—OFFICE INSPECTOR OF LOUR, No. 68 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, October FLOUR, NO. 68 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, 6.—Orders for Inspection of Flour will be re ceived at this office from this date, and

> C. N. AVERILL, Inspector of Flour.

NOTICE .- NATIONAL FREED-MAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, CHARLESTON BRANCH, No. 74 BROAD STREET. Money deposited on or before November 15th will draw interest from November 1st. oct28 17 NATHAN RITTER, Cashier.

promptly attended to.

TO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE AD-ERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers th To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the direc-

vertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every afferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them othing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please ad-

they will find a sure CURE FOR CONSUMPTION,

ASTRUA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the ad-

dress Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, FAT ERRORS OF YOUTH. - A GENTLE. MAN who suffered for years from Nervous De-bility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffer ing humanity, send free to all who need it, the re-celpt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to rofit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence, JOHN B.

OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

MALARIOUS FOGS.—COUNTLESS illions of cubic feet of malarious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, billous remittents, indigestion, dysentery, billous cholic, rheumatism, and many other allments which prevail more generally in the fall than at other seasons, and some of which, in low, swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemics. The best safeguard against of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S STOM-ACH BITTERS, the most pleasant and at the same time the most colleient of all vegetable tonics. best means of defending it against the caus sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Nature, as every pathologist knows, is the most deof an acute malady are in most instances the consequences of the efforts she makes to conquer the coe. The great object, therefore, of preventive treatment is to reinforce the system, and it is ac ise of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This powerful onic contains also an aperient and corrective principle. It is no less valuable as a regulator and purifier than as an invigorant, and there is no

he circulation by employing it as an antidote.
nov8 D&C6 28 WORDS OF CHEER -- ON THE Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in rela-tion to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, sept25 3mos

A CARD .- A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and delong habits. Great numbers have been cured y this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to enefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. free of charge. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAF

RHEA CORDIAL .- This article, so well known

and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country. It is invaluable to every lady, both married and

No family can afford to be without it, and none will to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY LIES

n the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the

General Agents.

ourn and tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty. Remember Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can se-

cure it for 75 cents at any of our stores. To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Ka wotc27 fmmol

omplexion